



STIC Search Report

Biotech-Chem Library

STIC Database Tracking Number: 199712

TO: Ramsey Zacharia
Location: Remsen 6a79
Monday, August 28, 2006
Art Unit: 1773
Phone: 571-272-1518
Serial Number: 10 / 656648

From: Jan Delaval
Location: EIC 1700
Remsen 4b30
Phone: 571-272-2504

jan.delaval@uspto.gov

Search Notes

Scientific and Technical Information Center

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Requester's Full Name: RAMSEY ZACHARIA Examiner #: 76138 Date: 8/24/06
Art Unit: 1773 Phone Number: 2-1518 Serial Number: 10/656,648
Location (Bldg/Room#): REM 6B87 (Mailbox #): REM 6A79 Results Format Preferred (circle): PAPER DISK

To ensure an efficient and quality search, please attach a copy of the cover sheet, claims, and abstract or fill out the following:

Title of Invention: OIL REPELLING AGENT
Inventors (please provide full names): AKIO OKAMIYA; TAKAHIKO ITO

Earliest Priority Date: JAN 7, 2003

Search Topic:

Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc., if known.

For Sequence Searches Only Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent information) with the appropriate serial number.

SCIENTIFIC REFERENCE BR
Tech Inf. Cntr.

AUG 25

Pat. & T.M. Office

Composition comprising:

about 100-400 ppm of a UV coloring agent,
about 0.1-0.6 wt% of a fluorine-based polymer, and
a solvent

STAFF USE ONLY

Staff Use Only	Type of Search	Vendors and cost where applicable
Searcher: <u>[Signature]</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> NA Sequence (#)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STN <input type="checkbox"/> Dialog
Searcher Phone #: <u>22504</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> AA Sequence (#)	<input type="checkbox"/> Questel/Orbit <input type="checkbox"/> Lexis/Nexis
Searcher Location: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Structure (#)	<input type="checkbox"/> Westlaw <input type="checkbox"/> WWW/Internet
Date Searcher Picked Up: <u>8/28/06</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bibliographic	<input type="checkbox"/> In-house sequence systems
Date Completed: <u>8/28/06</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Litigation	<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Oligomer <input type="checkbox"/> Score/Length
Searcher Prep & Review Time: <u>30</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Fulltext	<input type="checkbox"/> Interference <input type="checkbox"/> SPDI <input type="checkbox"/> Encode/Transl
Online Time: <u>4:00</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)

=> fil hcaplus

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:14:45 ON 28 AUG 2006

USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.

PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

Copyright of the articles to which records in this database refer is held by the publishers listed in the PUBLISHER (PB) field (available for records published or updated in Chemical Abstracts after December 26, 1996), unless otherwise indicated in the original publications. The CA Lexicon is the copyrighted intellectual property of the the American Chemical Society and is provided to assist you in searching databases on STN. Any dissemination, distribution, copying, or storing of this information, without the prior written consent of CAS, is strictly prohibited.

FILE COVERS 1907 - 28 Aug 2006 VOL 145 ISS 10

FILE LAST UPDATED: 27 Aug 2006 (20060827/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> d l71 all hitstr tot

L71 ANSWER 1 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2005:155563 HCAPLUS

DN 142:221341

ED Entered STN: 24 Feb 2005

TI Antisoiling hard coats with optical properties and their manufacture

IN Tsubo, Satoe; Lee, Sung-Gil

PA Sony Corp., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 17 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM B05D0005-00

ICS B32B0027-30

CC 42-10 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2005046767	A2	20050224	JP 2003-282980	20030730
PRAI	JP 2003-282980		20030730		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
JP 2005046767	ICM	B05D0005-00
	ICS	B32B0027-30
	IPCI	B05D0005-00 [I,A]; B32B0027-30 [ICS,7]
	IPCR	B05D0005-00 [I,A]; B05D0005-00 [I,C*]; B32B0027-30 [I,A]; B32B0027-30 [I,C*]
	FTERM	4D075/AE03; 4D075/BB26Z; 4D075/BB42Z; 4D075/BB46Z; 4D075/CA02; 4D075/CA34; 4D075/CB06; 4D075/DA04; 4D075/DA06; 4D075/DB13; 4D075/DB37; 4D075/DB38; 4D075/DB43; 4D075/DB47; 4D075/DB48; 4D075/DB49; 4D075/DB50; 4D075/DB53; 4D075/DC24; 4D075/DC27; 4D075/EA07; 4D075/EA19; 4D075/EA21; 4D075/EB16;

4D075/EB22; 4D075/EB33; 4D075/EB43; 4D075/EC45;
 4F100/AK17D; 4F100/AK25B; 4F100/AK52C; 4F100/AK52D;
 4F100/AK52K; 4F100/AL06C; 4F100/AL06D; 4F100/AT00A;
 4F100/BA04; 4F100/BA10A; 4F100/BA10D; 4F100/CC00B;
 4F100/CC00D; 4F100/GB41; 4F100/GB90; 4F100/JB13B;
 4F100/JB14B; 4F100/JK12B; 4F100/JL06D; 4F100/JL11C;
 4F100/JM02B; 4F100/JN01B

OS MARPAT 142:221341

AB A title hard coat consecutively consists of an acrylic hard coat, a coupling agent layer, and antisoiling **fluoropolymer** layer. A polycarbonate sheet was coated with an UV-curable acrylic resin, UV-cured, elec. corona-treated, dipped in 10% 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane-containing 2-methoxypropanol, dried at 40°, dipped in a mixture of 100 parts **fluoropolyether solvent** and 0.1 part **triethoxysilylpropylaminocarbonyldifluoromethyl-terminated perfluoro ethylene oxide-formaldehyde copolymer**, and dried at 40° and 90% relative humidity for 1 h to form a film with water-contact angle 113.3° initially and 105.6° after EtOH cleaning, no oil ink adhesion, easy finger print removability, and good wear **resistance**.

ST acrylic hard coat coupler antisoiling alkoxysilyl perfluoropolyether layer laminate; multilayer antisoiling hard coat alkoxysilyl contg perfluoropolyether layer

IT Coupling agents
 (acrylic hard coat-, coupler layer-, and antisoiling **fluoropolymer** layer-laminated coatings with durability)

IT Silanes
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (alkoxy, couplers; acrylic hard coat-, coupler layer-, and antisoiling **fluoropolymer** layer-laminated coatings with durability)

IT Coating materials
 (antisoiling, multilayer; acrylic **hard** coat-, coupler layer-, and antisoiling **fluoropolymer** layer-laminated coatings with durability)

IT Acrylic **polymers**, uses
 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (bottom hard coats; acrylic hard coat-, coupler layer-, and antisoiling **fluoropolymer** layer-laminated coatings with durability)

IT Polyethers, uses
 Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (**perfluoro**, alkoxysilyl group-terminated, antisoiling agents; acrylic hard coat-, coupler layer-, and antisoiling **fluoropolymer** layer-laminated coatings with durability)

IT **Fluoropolymers**, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (polyether-, **perfluoro**, alkoxysilyl group-terminated, antisoiling agents; acrylic hard coat-, coupler layer-, and antisoiling **fluoropolymer** layer-laminated coatings with durability)

IT **Fluoropolymers**, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (polyoxyalkylene-, **perfluoro**, alkoxysilyl group-terminated, antisoiling agents; acrylic hard coat-, coupler layer-, and antisoiling **fluoropolymer** layer-laminated coatings with durability)

IT Polycarbonates, miscellaneous
 RL: MSC (Miscellaneous)
 (substrates; acrylic hard coat-, coupler layer-, and antisoiling **fluoropolymer** layer-laminated coatings with durability)

IT 919-30-2, 3-Aminopropyltriethoxysilane 2530-83-8, 3-Glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane 2768-02-7, Vinyltrimethoxysilane 3069-40-7, Trimethoxyoctylsilane 4369-14-6, 3-Acryloxypropyltrimethoxysilane 4420-74-0, 3-Mercaptopropyltrimethoxysilane 15396-00-6, 3-Isocyanatopropyltrimethoxysilane 21142-29-0, 3-Methacryloxypropyltriethoxysilane 26115-70-8, Tris[(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]isocyanurate 82985-35-1, Bis(trimethoxysilylpropyl)amine
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (acrylic hard coat-, coupler layer-, and antisoiling **fluoropolymer** layer-laminated coatings with durability)

IT 197444-55-6
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (antisoiling agent; acrylic hard coat-, coupler layer-, and antisoiling **fluoropolymer** layer-laminated coatings with durability)

L71 ANSWER 2 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 2004:550769 HCAPLUS

DN 141:90594

ED Entered STN: 09 Jul 2004

TI **Oil repelling fluoropolymer** agent and coating a workpiece of a disk drive

IN **Okamiya, Akio; Ito, Takahiko**

PA **Minebea Co., Ltd., Japan; Noda Screen Co., Ltd.**

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 11 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM B05D0003-06

ICS **F16C0032-06**; C08K0005-09

INCL 524284000; 427385500; 427558000; 384100000

CC 42-10 (**Coatings**, Inks, and Related Products)

Section cross-reference(s): 74

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
PI	US 2004132881	A1	20040708	US 2003-656648	20030904	<--
	JP 2004211851	A2	20040729	JP 2003-1605	20030107	<--
	CN 1537911	A	20041020	CN 2003-10120780	20031204	<--
PRAI	JP 2003-1605	A	20030107			<--

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES	
US 2004132881	ICM	B05D0003-06	
	ICS	F16C0032-06 ; C08K0005-09	
	INCL	524284000; 427385500; 427558000; 384100000	
	IPCI	B05D0003-06 [ICM,7]; F16C0032-06 [ICS,7]; C08K0005-09 [ICS,7]; C08K0005-00 [ICS,7,C*]	<--
	IPCR	B05D0003-02 [N,A]; B05D0003-02 [N,C*]; B05D0005-08 [N,A]; B05D0005-08 [N,C*]; F16C0033-04 [I,C*]; F16C0033-10 [I,A]	<--
	NCL	524/284.000; 384/100.000; 427/385.500; 427/558.000	
	ECLA	F16C033/10B2	
JP 2004211851	IPCI	F16C0033-10 [ICM,7]; F16C0033-04 [ICM,7,C*]; F16C0017-02 [ICS,7]; H02K0007-08 [ICS,7]	<--
	IPCR	B05D0003-02 [N,A]; B05D0003-02 [N,C*]; B05D0005-08 [N,A]; B05D0005-08 [N,C*]; F16C0033-04 [I,C*]; F16C0033-10 [I,A]	<--
	FTERM	3J011/AA06; 3J011/AA20; 3J011/CA02; 3J011/EA04;	

3J011/KA01; 3J011/RA01; 5H607/BB01; 5H607/BB07;
 5H607/BB09; 5H607/BB14; 5H607/BB17; 5H607/BB25;
 5H607/DD03; 5H607/DD14; 5H607/GG01; 5H607/GG02;
 5H607/GG09; 5H607/GG12; 5H607/GG15; 5H607/GG28

CN 1537911 IPCI C09D0201-04 [ICM,7]; C09D0201-02 [ICM,7,C*];
 C09D0005-00 [ICS,7] <--
 IPCR B05D0003-02 [N,A]; B05D0003-02 [N,C*]; B05D0005-08
 [N,A]; B05D0005-08 [N,C*]; F16C0033-04 [I,C*];
 F16C0033-10 [I,A] <--
 ECLA F16C033/10B2

AB An **oil repelling** agent to coat a dynamic pressure
 device, such as a fluid dynamic pressure bearing device, includes a
UV coloring agent, a **F-based polymer**
 , and a **solvent**. The content of the **UV**
coloring agent component is .apprx.100-400 ppm, and of the
F polymer is .apprx.0.1-0.6% by weight When the d. of the
fluoropolymer is 0.2-0.5% by weight, more desirable wet diffusion
 characteristics are exhibited by the **oil repelling**
 film. Also the quantity of the generated outgas can be reduced to less
 than that of an **oil repelling** film formed from an
oil repelling agent that does not contain a
coloring agent component.

ST **oil repellent** coating pressure bearing device hard
 disk drive

IT Bearings
 (fluoropolymer containing **UV coloring** agent
 in solvent)

IT **Coating materials**
 (oil-resistant; fluoropolymer containing
UV coloring agent in solvent)

IT **Fluoropolymers, uses**
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material
 use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (perfluoroalkyl; fluoropolymer containing **UV**
coloring agent in solvent)

L71 ANSWER 3 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2004:310137 HCAPLUS
 DN 140:341912
 ED Entered STN: 16 Apr 2004
 TI **Oil-repelling** agent composition with superior thermal
resistance and leakage prevention of lubricating **oil** in
 roller bearings

IN **Ito, Takahiko**
 PA INT Screen Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent
 LA Japanese

IC ICM C09K0003-00
 ICS C08F0214-26; C08F0234-02; C08K0005-00; C08L0027-18; C08L0045-00

CC 51-8 (Fossil Fuels, Derivatives, and Related Products)

FAN.CNT 1

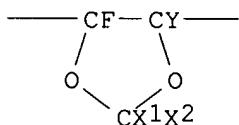
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 2004115618	A2	20040415	JP 2002-279387	20020925
PRAI JP 2002-279387		20020925		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES

JP 2004115618 ICM C09K0003-00
 ICS C08F0214-26; C08F0234-02; C08K0005-00; C08L0027-18;
 C08L0045-00
 IPCI C09K0003-00 [ICM,7]; C08F0214-26 [ICS,7]; C08F0214-00
 [ICS,7,C*]; C08F0234-02 [ICS,7]; C08F0234-00
 [ICS,7,C*]; C08K0005-00 [ICS,7]; C08L0027-18 [ICS,7];
 C08L0027-00 [ICS,7,C*]; C08L0045-00 [ICS,7]
 IPCR C08F0214-00 [I,C*]; C08F0214-26 [I,A]; C08F0234-00
 [I,C*]; C08F0234-02 [I,A]; C08K0005-00 [I,A];
 C08K0005-00 [I,C*]; C08L0027-00 [I,C*]; C08L0027-18
 [I,A]; C08L0045-00 [I,A]; C08L0045-00 [I,C*];
 C09K0003-00 [I,A]; C09K0003-00 [I,C*]
 FTERM 4J002/BD151; 4J002/BK001; 4J002/EF036; 4J002/EF056;
 4J002/EX036; 4J002/GH00; 4J002/HA05; 4J100/AC26P;
 4J100/AR32Q; 4J100/BA04Q; 4J100/BB07Q; 4J100/BB18Q;
 4J100/CA04; 4J100/JA01; 4J100/JA20

GI



I

AB The title composition comprises fluororesins having repeating unit of -CF₂CF₂- and perfluoroalkyl of formula: (I) in which X₁ and X₂ are independently -F, -CF₃; Y is -F, -OR_f but R_f = C₁₋₅ perfluoroalkyl. The fluororesins present at 0.002-10 weight% in F-series solvent. The composition is superior in transparency, solubility in the F-series solvent, and thermal resistance in high-speed motor.

ST **oil repelling agent thermal resistance**
 lubricant leakage prevention

IT Lubricating oils
Oilproofing
 (oil-repelling agent composition with superior thermal resistance and leakage prevention of lubricating oil in roller bearings)

IT **Fluoropolymers, uses**
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (oil-repelling agent composition with superior thermal resistance and leakage prevention of lubricating oil in roller bearings)

IT Bearings
 (roller; oil-repelling agent composition with superior thermal resistance and leakage prevention of lubricating oil in roller bearings)

IT 9002-84-0 24532-46-5 24532-47-6 24937-79-9
 95908-10-4 95991-33-6 95991-35-8
 95991-37-0 104242-01-5 150872-38-1, Galden SV 90
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (oil-repelling agent composition with superior thermal resistance and leakage prevention of lubricating oil in roller bearings)

IT 9002-84-0 24937-79-9 95908-10-4
 95991-33-6 95991-35-8 95991-37-0
 104242-01-5
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(oil-repelling agent composition with superior thermal resistance and leakage prevention of lubricating oil in roller bearings)

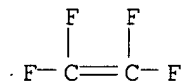
RN 9002-84-0 HCAPLUS

CN Ethene, tetrafluoro-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 116-14-3

CMF C2 F4



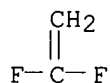
RN 24937-79-9 HCAPLUS

CN Ethene, 1,1-difluoro-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 75-38-7

CMF C2 H2 F2



RN 95908-10-4 HCAPLUS

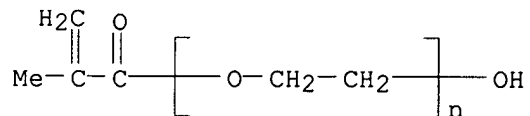
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[[[(heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]methylamino]ethyl ester, polymer with α -(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)- ω -hydroxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 25736-86-1

CMF (C2 H4 O)_n C4 H6 O2

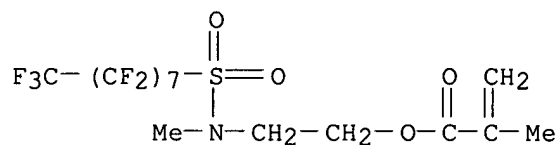
CCI PMS



CM 2

CRN 14650-24-9

CMF C15 H12 F17 N O4 S



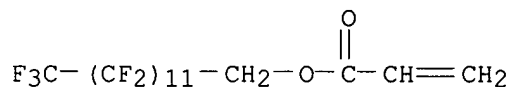
RN 95991-33-6 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,10,10,11,11,12,12,13,13,13-pentacosafuorotridecyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 95991-32-5

CMF C16 H5 F25 O2



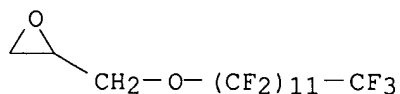
RN 95991-35-8 HCAPLUS

CN Oxirane, [[(pentacosafuorododecyl)oxy]methyl]-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 95991-34-7

CMF C15 H5 F25 O2



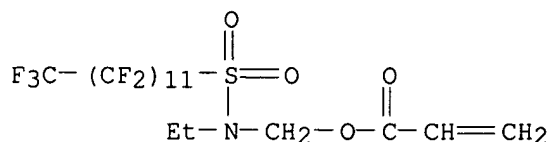
RN 95991-37-0 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, [ethyl[(pentacosafuorododecyl)sulfonyl]amino]methyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 95991-36-9

CMF C18 H10 F25 N O4 S



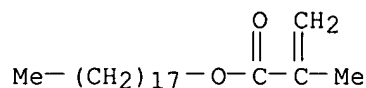
RN 104242-01-5 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,10,10,10-heptadecafluorodecyl ester, polymer with octadecyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 32360-05-7

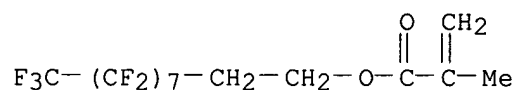
CMF C22 H42 O2



CM 2

CRN 1996-88-9

CMF C14 H9 F17 O2



L71 ANSWER 4 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 2002:459954 HCAPLUS
 DN 137:7586
 ED Entered STN: 20 Jun 2002
 TI **Ultraviolet** hardened antireflective film composition
 IN Kim, Sun Sik; Noh, Tae Hwan; Lim, Dae U.
 PA Saehan Industries Incorporation, S. Korea
 SO Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
 CODEN: KRXXA7
 DT Patent
 LA Korean
 IC ICM C09D0133-16
 ICS C08L0033-16
 CC 42-10 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	KR 2000051532	A	20000816	KR 1999-2030	19990122 <--
PRAI	KR 1999-2030		19990122		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
KR 2000051532	ICM	C09D0133-16
	ICS	C08L0033-16
	IPCI	C09D0133-16 [ICM,7]; C09D0133-14 [ICM,7,C*]; C08L0033-16 [ICS,7]; C08L0033-00 [ICS,7,C*] <--
	IPCR	C08L0033-00 [I,C*]; C08L0033-16 [I,A]; C09D0133-14 [I,C*]; C09D0133-16 [I,A] <--

AB An **UV** hardened resin composition used for a water-repellent, oil-repellent and antisoiling diffused reflective film useful as a display for liquid crystalline displaying device, a Braun tube, plasma display and the like, comprises: (i) 100 weight parts of **fluorine UV** hardened composition prepared by mixing **fluorine** acrylate monomer, polyfunctional thiol compound, light-polymerizing initiator, heat-polymerizing inhibitor and organic

solvent; (ii) 10-70 weight parts of **fluorine** silica dispersed composition containing the compound prepared by reacting hydrophilic silica particles, pure water and **fluorine** silane coupling agent under acidic catalyst, dispersing agent and **solvent**; and (iii) 60-100 weight parts of diluent. The diffused reflective film is prepared by: (i) coating a base film with a mixed coating solution containing 100 weight parts of **UV** hardened composition, 10-70 weight parts of silica dispersed composition and 60-100 weight parts of diluent; (ii) drying the coated film; and (iii) applying **UV** rays to the film.

ST **uv** curable coating antireflective film; antireflective film compn acrylic polysiloxane fluorine silica

IT **Coating materials**
(**UV**-curable; **UV** hardened antireflective film composition)

IT **Fluoropolymers, uses**
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(acrylic; **UV** hardened antireflective film composition)

IT **Coating materials**
(antisoiling, water-resistant; **UV** hardened antireflective film composition)

IT **Coating materials**
(diffusion; **UV** hardened antireflective film composition)

IT Polysiloxanes, uses
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(fluorine-containing; **UV** hardened antireflective film composition)

IT **Coating materials**
(oil- and water-resistant; **UV** hardened antireflective film composition)

IT Antireflective films
(polymeric; **UV** hardened antireflective film composition)

IT **Fluoropolymers, uses**
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polysiloxane-; **UV** hardened antireflective film composition)

IT 7631-86-9D, Silica, reaction products with fluorine silane
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(**UV** hardened antireflective film composition)

L71 ANSWER 5 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 2000:430058 HCAPLUS
DN 133:60159
ED Entered STN: 28 Jun 2000
TI Scratch-resistant coating compositions and substrates coated therewith
IN Tokusan, Koichi; Akada, Katsumi; Muto, Kiyoshi; Ochiai, Shinsuke
PA Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM C09D0004-06
ICS C08F0002-44; C09D0127-16; C09D0127-20;
G02B0001-11
CC 42-10 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----

PI JP 2000178469 A2 20000627 JP 1998-359043 19981217 <--
 PRAI JP 1998-359043 19981217

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
JP 2000178469	ICM	C09D0004-06
	ICS	C08F0002-44; C09D0127-16 ; C09D0127-20 ; G02B0001-11
	IPCI	C09D0004-06 [ICM,7]; C08F0002-44 [ICS,7]; C09D0127-16 [ICS,7]; C09D0127-20 [ICS,7]; G02B0001-11 [ICS,7] <--
	IPCR	C08F0002-44 [I,A]; C08F0002-44 [I,C*]; C09D0004-06 [I,A]; C09D0004-06 [I,C*]; C09D0127-16 [I,A]; C09D0127-16 [I,C*]; C09D0127-20 [I,A]; C09D0127-20 [I,C*]; G02B0001-10 [I,C*]; G02B0001-11 [I,A] <--
AB		Title compns. comprise solvents , 100 parts fluororesins prepared from 20-90% CH ₂ :CF ₂ and 5-75% C ₃ F ₆ , 20-200 parts ethyleneic unsatd. group-containing compds., and 0.1-15.0% (based on solid content of the cured compns.) silicone oils . A substrate was soaked in an organic solution containing an initiator, 2% (based on total solids) KF 96H, and 3% blends of 70 parts 20:20:60 C ₂ F ₄ -C ₃ F ₆ -CH ₂ :CF ₂ copolymer and 30 parts dipentaerythritol hexaacrylate and UV -cured to form a product showing good wear resistance (Bemcot M 3 cloth test, 300 times) and easy removal of finger prints.
ST		hexafluoropropene vinylidene fluoride polymer blend polyacrylate coating scratch resistance ; silicone oil fluoropolymer polyacrylate blend coating scratch resistance
IT		Acrylic polymers, uses RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (CH ₂ :CF ₂ -C ₃ F ₆ resin/polyacrylate/silicone oil -containing coatings with scratch resistance)
IT		Fluoropolymers , uses RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (CH ₂ :CF ₂ -C ₃ F ₆ resin/polyacrylate/silicone oil -containing coatings with scratch resistance)
IT		Polysiloxanes, uses RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses) (oil ; CH ₂ :CF ₂ -C ₃ F ₆ resin/polyacrylate/silicone oil -containing coatings with scratch resistance)
IT		Coating materials (scratch- resistant ; CH ₂ :CF ₂ -C ₃ F ₆ resin/polyacrylate/silicone oil -containing coatings with scratch resistance)
IT		67653-78-5P, Dipentaerythritol hexaacrylate homopolymer RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (CH ₂ :CF ₂ -C ₃ F ₆ resin/polyacrylate/silicone oil -containing coatings with scratch resistance)
IT		9016-00-6, KF 96H 58130-03-3 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses) (CH ₂ :CF ₂ -C ₃ F ₆ resin/polyacrylate/silicone oil -containing coatings with scratch resistance)
IT		25190-89-0, Hexafluoropropene-tetrafluoroethylene-vinylidene fluoride copolymer RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(CH₂:CF₂-C₃F₆ resin/polyacrylate/silicone oil-containing coatings with scratch **resistance**)

IT 25190-89-0, Hexafluoropropene-tetrafluoroethylene-vinylidene fluoride copolymer

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(CH₂:CF₂-C₃F₆ resin/polyacrylate/silicone oil-containing coatings with scratch **resistance**)

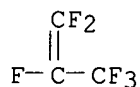
RN 25190-89-0 HCAPLUS

CN 1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoro-, polymer with 1,1-difluoroethene and tetrafluoroethene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 116-15-4

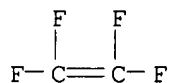
CMF C3 F6



CM 2

CRN 116-14-3

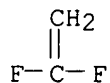
CMF C2 F4



CM 3

CRN 75-38-7

CMF C2 H2 F2



L71 ANSWER 6 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1997:259285 HCAPLUS

DN 126:245623

ED Entered STN: 21 Apr 1997

TI Patterning of **fluoropolymer** film

IN Suzuki, Katsumi; Yokozuka, Toshisuke; Aosaki, Ko

PA Asahi Glass Co Ltd, Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM G03F0007-40
ICS G03F0007-075; G03F0007-38; H01L0021-027; H01L0021-306
CC 76-3 (Electric Phenomena)
Section cross-reference(s): 38

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 09043856	A2	19970214	JP 1995-190354	19950726
PRAI	JP 1995-190354		19950726		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
JP 09043856	ICM	G03F0007-40
	ICS	G03F0007-075; G03F0007-38; H01L0021-027; H01L0021-306
	IPCI	G03F0007-40 [ICM,6]; G03F0007-075 [ICS,6]; G03F0007-38 [ICS,6]; H01L0021-027 [ICS,6]; H01L0021-306 [ICS,6]

AB A **fluoropolymer** film, obtained by casting from a resin composition containing a **polymer** having functional groups and **F**-containing alicyclic structure, a coupling agent, and a **F**-containing **solvent**, is patterned by **UV** irradiation followed by etching with a **F**-containing **solvents**. The patterned film is useful as a protective film for electronic devices, e.g. a semiconductor device, a water-**repellent** film for an ink-jet printer head, and water- and oil-**repellent** coating for a filter.

ST coupling agent **fluoropolymer** patterning compn; etching **fluoropolymer** patterning film compn

IT **Coating materials**
Films

(**UV**-patterning of film from composition containing polymer having functional group and **F**-containing alicyclic structure, coupling agent, and **F**-containing **solvent**)

IT **Fluoropolymers, processes**

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(**UV**-patterning of film from composition containing **polymer** having functional group and **F**-containing alicyclic structure, coupling agent, and **F**-containing **solvent**)

IT 105-64-6DP, Diisopropyl peroxydicarbonate, reaction products with **perfluorobutenyl** vinyl ether **homopolymer**
166450-75-5DP, **Perfluorobutenyl** vinyl ether

homopolymer, reaction products with diisopropyl peroxydicarbonate

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(**UV**-patterning of film from composition containing **polymer** having functional group and **F**-containing alicyclic structure, coupling agent, and **F**-containing **solvent**)

IT 311-89-7, **Perfluorotributylamine** 647-42-7, 2-(**Perfluorohexyl**)ethanol 34390-22-2, Aminophenyltrimethoxysilane

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(**UV**-patterning of film from composition containing **polymer** having functional group and **F**-containing alicyclic structure, coupling agent, and **F**-containing **solvent**)

IT 166450-75-5DP, **Perfluorobutenyl** vinyl ether

homopolymer, reaction products with diisopropyl peroxydicarbonate

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(**UV**-patterning of film from composition containing **polymer** having functional group and **F**-containing alicyclic structure,

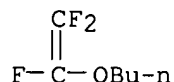
coupling agent, and F-containing solvent)
 RN 166450-75-5 HCAPLUS
 CN Butene, heptafluoro-1-[(trifluoroethenyl)oxy]-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA
 INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 166450-74-4
 CMF C6 F10 O
 CCI IDS

CM 2

CRN 166450-73-3
 CMF C6 H2 F10 O
 CCI IDS



7 (D1-F)

L71 ANSWER 7 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AN 1992:653523 HCAPLUS
 DN 117:253523
 ED Entered STN: 26 Dec 1992
 TI UV-curable organosilazane coatings
 IN Ohsawa, Yoshihito; Hasegawa, Kouhei; Sutou, Masanori; Kuwata, Satoshi
 PA Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 14 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM C09D0183-14
 ICS C09D0183-16
 CC 42-10 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 498666	A2	19920812	EP 1992-301051	19920207 <--
	EP 498666	A3	19921119		
	R: DE, FR, GB				
	JP 04348172	A2	19921203	JP 1991-60894	19910208 <--
	US 5296511	A	19940322	US 1992-832303	19920207 <--
PRAI	JP 1991-60894	A	19910208		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES	
EP 498666	ICM	C09D0183-14	
	ICS	C09D0183-16	
	IPCI	C09D0183-14 [ICM,5]; C09D0183-16 [ICS,5]	<--
	IPCR	C09D0183-14 [I,A]; C09D0183-14 [I,C*]; C09D0183-16 [I,A]; C09D0183-16 [I,C*]	<--
JP 04348172	IPCI	C09D0183-14 [ICM,5]; C09K0003-18 [ICA,5]	<--

US 5296511 IPCI C08G0077-20 [ICM,5]; C08G0077-26 [ICS,5]; C08G0077-00 [ICS,5,C*]; C08F0002-50 [ICS,5]; C08F0002-46 [ICS,5,C*]
 IPCR C09D0183-14 [I,A]; C09D0183-14 [I,C*]; C09D0183-16 [I,A]; C09D0183-16 [I,C*] <--
 NCL 522/033.000; 522/042.000; 522/044.000; 522/048.000; 522/074.000; 522/080.000; 522/099.000; 522/172.000; 522/173.000; 528/032.000; 528/038.000

AB Title coatings with good hardness and oil and water repellency contain organic solvents, photosensitizers, and organic silazane polymers having perfluoroalkyl-containing units and unsatd. fatty ester-containing units. Thus, a C2Cl3F3 solution containing a photosensitizer and a polymer (from NH3, C8F17CH2CH2SiCl3, and CH2CMeCOO(CH2)3SiCl3] was spread on a glass plate and cured with UV to give a 0.5- μ m film showing pencil hardness 5H, water contact angle 110, $^{\circ}$ and n-hexadecane contact angle 67 $^{\circ}$.

ST water repellency UV curable fluorosilazane; oil repellency UV curable fluorosilazane; hardness UV curable acrylic fluorosilazane

IT Silazanes
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (fluoroalkyl, acrylic, coatings, UV-curable, hard, oil- and water-repellent)

IT Coating materials
 (oil- and water-resistant, hard, acrylic fluorosilazanes, UV-curable)

IT 78560-44-8
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (acrylic silazanes from, for hard coatings)

IT 7351-61-3
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (fluorosilazane polymers from, for coating)

IT 7664-41-7, Ammonia, reactions
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (reaction with fluoroalkylhalosilanes and acrylic halosilanes, silazanes from, for hard coatings)

L71 ANSWER 8 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1985:151043 HCAPLUS

DN 102:151043

ED Entered STN: 04 May 1985

TI Solvent-based fluoropolymer coating compositions

PA Asahi Glass Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM C09D0003-78

ICS C09D0003-74

ICA C08L0023-00; C08L0027-12; C08L0027-18

CC 42-10 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 59219372	A2	19841210	JP 1983-92314	19830527 <--
PRAI	JP 1983-92314		19830527		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
JP 59219372	ICM	C09D0003-78

ICS C09D0003-74
ICA C08L0023-00; C08L0027-12; C08L0027-18
IPCI C09D0003-78 [ICM,3]; C09D0003-74 [ICS,3]; C08L0023-00 [ICA,3]; C08L0027-12 [ICA,3]; C08L0027-18 [ICA,3]; C08L0027-00 [ICA,3,C*] <--
IPCR C08L0023-00 [I,A]; C08L0023-00 [I,C*]

AB The title composition having excellent workability and forming coatings with good water and **oil resistance** contain HO group-containing **fluoropolymers** (intrinsic viscosity 0.05-2.0 dL/g in THF at 30°) of **tetrafluoroethylene** and/or **chlorotrifluoroethylene** 20-80, α -olefin 5-80, hydroxyalkyl vinyl ether 3-45, and other comonomers 0-40 mol% and HO-reactive polyfunctional hardener. Thus, **tetrafluoroethylene** 35.3, isobutene 15.8, and vinyl acetate 8.1 g were **copolymd.** in 300 mL Me3COH in the presence of 0.6 g AIBN at 65° for 10 h to obtain a **copolymer** with intrinsic viscosity 0.19 dL/g, which was then hydrolyzed in EtOH-xylene in the presence of NaOEt at 65° for 6 h to give a HO-containing **polymer**. The hydrolyzed **polymer** was dissolved in 50 phr xylene and 50 phr Me3COH, mixed with U-Van 20SE60 20, Catalyst 6000 0.5, and Viosorb 130 **UV** absorber 10 phr, and baked at 210° for 5 min to give a 20- μ coating with good gloss, scratch **resistance**, impact strength, and flexibility.

ST **fluoropolymer** coating **solvent** based; water **resistant fluoropolymer** coating; **oil resistant fluoropolymer** coating; melamine resin crosslinker **fluoropolymer** coating

IT Crosslinking agents
(melamine resins and polyisocyanates, for hydroxy group-containing **fluoropolymer** coatings)

IT **Coating materials**
(solvent-based, hydroxy group-containing **fluoropolymers**, water- and **oil-resistant**)

IT 95892-64-1D, hydrolyzed 95892-65-2 95892-66-3D, hydrolyzed 95892-67-4 95892-68-5
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(coatings, **solvent**-based, water- and **oil-resistant**)

IT 86472-86-8
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(crosslinking agents, for hydroxy group-containing **fluoropolymer** coatings)

IT 95892-64-1D, hydrolyzed 95892-65-2 95892-66-3D, hydrolyzed 95892-67-4 95892-68-5
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(coatings, **solvent**-based, water- and **oil-resistant**)

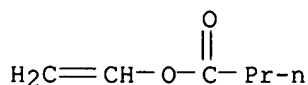
RN 95892-64-1 HCAPLUS

CN Butanoic acid, ethenyl ester, polymer with 2-methyl-1-propene and tetrafluoroethene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 123-20-6

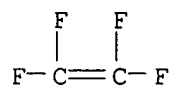
CMF C6 H10 O2



CM 2

CRN 116-14-3

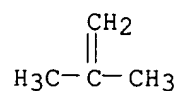
CMF C2 F4



CM 3

CRN 115-11-7

CMF C4 H8



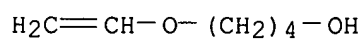
RN 95892-65-2 HCAPLUS

CN 1-Butanol, 4-(ethenyloxy)-, polymer with chlorotrifluoroethene and
2-methyl-1-propene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 17832-28-9

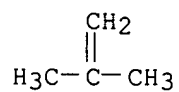
CMF C6 H12 O2



CM 2

CRN 115-11-7

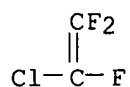
CMF C4 H8



CM 3

CRN 79-38-9

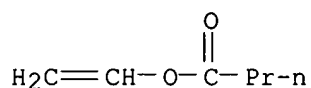
CMF C2 Cl F3



RN 95892-66-3 HCAPLUS
 CN Butanoic acid, ethenyl ester, polymer with chlorotrifluoroethene, ethene
 and ethoxyethene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

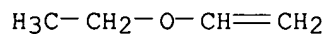
CM 1

CRN 123-20-6
 CMF C6 H10 O2



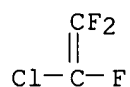
CM 2

CRN 109-92-2
 CMF C4 H8 O



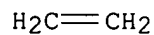
CM 3

CRN 79-38-9
 CMF C2 Cl F3



CM 4

CRN 74-85-1
 CMF C2 H4

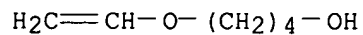


RN 95892-67-4 HCAPLUS
 CN 1-Butanol, 4-(ethenyloxy)-, polymer with chlorotrifluoroethene, ethene and
 ethoxyethene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 17832-28-9

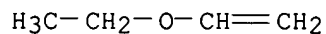
CMF C6 H12 O2



CM 2

CRN 109-92-2

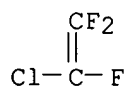
CMF C4 H8 O



CM 3

CRN 79-38-9

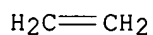
CMF C2 C1 F3



CM 4

CRN 74-85-1

CMF C2 H4



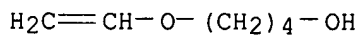
RN 95892-68-5 HCAPLUS

CN 1-Butanol, 4-(ethenyloxy)-, polymer with chlorotrifluoroethene, ethoxyethene and 1-propene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 17832-28-9

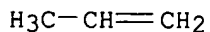
CMF C6 H12 O2



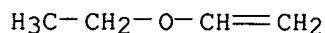
CM 2

CRN 115-07-1

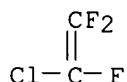
CMF C3 H6



CM 3

CRN 109-92-2
CMF C4 H8 O

CM 4

CRN 79-38-9
CMF C2 C1 F3

=> => fil wpix

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 12:03:05 ON 28 AUG 2006
COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 THE THOMSON CORPORATIONFILE LAST UPDATED: 25 AUG 2006 <20060825/UP>
MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE: 200655 <200655/DW>
DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE>>> FOR A COPY OF THE DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX STN USER GUIDE,
PLEASE VISIT:
http://www.stn-international.de/training_center/patents/stn_guide.pdf <>>> FOR DETAILS OF THE PATENTS COVERED IN CURRENT UPDATES, SEE
<http://scientific.thomson.com/support/patents/coverage/latestupdates/>>>> PLEASE BE AWARE OF THE NEW IPC REFORM IN 2006, SEE
http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/ipc_reform.html and
<http://scientific.thomson.com/media/scpdf/ipcrdwpf.pdf> <<<>>> FOR FURTHER DETAILS ON THE FORTHCOMING DERWENT WORLD PATENTS
INDEX ENHANCEMENTS PLEASE VISIT:
http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/dwpi_r.html <<<
'BI ABEX' IS DEFAULT SEARCH FIELD FOR 'WPIX' FILE

=> d all abeq tech abex tot

L106 ANSWER 1 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2005-743363 [76] WPIX
DNN **N2005-612768** DNC **C2005-226602**
TI Reducing corrosion of head element during manufacture of disk drive
including rework operations, involves removing the head element from the
housing of disk drive, and applying non-permanent protective coating to
the head element.
DC A85 L03 T03
IN AMARIA, M; CROWDER, M S; RUPP, R E; TURNER, R

PA (MAXT-N) MAXTOR CORP
CYC 1
PI US 6954978 B1 20051018 (200576)* 10 G11B005-127
ADT US 6954978 B1 **Provisional US 2000-239158P 20001010, US**
2001-975642 20011010
PRAI **US 2000-239158P 20001010; US 2001-975642**
20011010
IC ICM G11B005-127
ICS H04R031-00
AB US 6954978 B UPAB: 20051125
NOVELTY - Reducing corrosion of a head element during the manufacture of a disk drive including rework operations, involves opening the housing of the disk drive; removing the head element from the housing of the disk drive; applying a non-permanent protective coating to the head element; and storing the head element following the step of applying the non-permanent protective coating.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:
(a) shipping a head element removed from a disk drive during manufacture of the disk drive, comprising removing the head element from the disk drive; applying a protective coating to the head element; mounting the head element to a shipping comb; placing the head element into a container; and transporting the container;
(b) storing a head element removed from a disk drive, comprising removing the head element from the disk drive; applying a **fluorocarbon polymer** protective coating to the head element; mounting the head element to a slipping comb; and placing the head element in a storage container; and
(c) manufacturing a disk drive, comprising disassembling a portion of the disk drive; removing a head element from the disk drive; applying a temporary protective coating on the head element after disassembly where disassembly includes removal of the head element from the disk drive; reworking a portion of the disk drive; and removing at least a portion of the temporary protective coating after the step of reworking a portion of the disk drive.
USE - The method is used for reducing corrosion of head element during the manufacture of a disk drive including rework operations (claimed).
ADVANTAGE - By providing a protective coating to the head element during the reworking process, the head element is protected from corrosion, and cost savings are realized in the form of conserved parts, i.e., not having to replace the head element. Future repairs are reduced and extended life is achieved because the heads have been protected from corrosion.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a flowchart of operations steps for reducing corrosion of heat element during manufacture of disk drive.
Dwg.5/5
FS CPI EPI
FA AB; GI
MC CPI: **A04-E10**; A11-B05D; A12-E08A2; L03-B05M
EPI: T03-A03J9; **T03-A08A1C**
TECH UPTX: 20051125
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - IMAGING AND COMMUNICATION - Preferred Method: The head element is cleaned before the non-permanent protective coating is applied. The non-permanent protective coating is applied in a vacuum chamber and utilizing **solvent-** or vapor-mediated deposition. The non-permanent protective coating is performed by depositing precursor molecules in the vapor phase. The method further comprises post-processing the non-permanent protective coating to enhance the corrosion protection of the head element. The post-processing step is performed by exposing the

nonpermanent protective coating to infrared, **ultraviolet**, plasma, or radiant heat.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Materials: The non-permanent protective coating has a thickness of 50-250Angstrom.

L106 ANSWER 2 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 AN 2005-365474 [37] WPIX
 CR 2003-456185 [43]; 2004-696978 [68]; 2005-170985 [18]
 DNN **N2005-296248** DNC **C2005-112294**
 TI Making a monolithic polymer element in a microchannel, useful e.g. to control fluid flow, comprises preparing a monomer mixture, adding a **solvent**; loading into a capillary tube; polymerizing; and flushing unpolymerized monomer.
 DC A89 B04 D16 J04 X25
 IN HASSELBRINK, E F; KIRBY, B J; REHM, J E; SHEPODD, T J
 PA (HASS-I) HASSELBRINK E F; (KIRB-I) KIRBY B J; (REHM-I) REHM J E; (SHEP-I) SHEPODD T J; (SAND-N) SANDIA NAT LAB
 CYC 1
 PI US 2005097951 A1 20050512 (200537)* 20 G01F003-08
 US 6988402 B2 20060124 (200607) G01F003-02
 ADT US 2005097951 A1 CIP of US 2000-695816 20001024, Div ex US 2002-141906 20020508, US 2003-655337 20030904; US 6988402 B2 CIP of US 2000-695816 20001024, Div ex US 2002-141906 20020508, US 2003-655337 20030904
 FDT US 2005097951 A1 CIP of US 6782746; US 6988402 B2 CIP of US 6782746, Div ex US 6952962
 PRAI **US 2002-141906** 20020508; **US 2000-695816** 20001024; **US 2003-655337** 20030904
 IC ICM G01F003-02; G01F003-08
 AB US2005097951 A UPAB: 20060130
 NOVELTY - Making a monolithic **polymer** element (I) in a microchannel (II) comprises preparing a monomer mixture (A) comprising at least one of a cross-linking agent, a nonpolar monomer and a monomer capable of carrying a charge at a pH of 2-12; adding the monomer mixture to a **solvent**; loading the mixture into a capillary tube; **polymerizing** the mixture; and flushing **unpolymerized** monomer from the microchannel.
 DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Making a monolithic **polymer** element (I) in a microchannel (II) ((I) conforms to the configuration of (II) and does not bond to the microchannel wall) comprises preparing a monomer mixture (comprising at least one of a cross-linking agent (ethylene glycol diacrylate, diethylene glycol diacrylate, propylene glycol diacrylate, butanediol diacrylate, neopentyl glycol diacrylate, hexanediol diacrylate, pentaerythritol triacrylate, pentaerythritol tetracrylate or trimethylolpropane triacrylate), a nonpolar monomer (1-12C alkyl acrylates, **fluorinated** or methacrylate versions of these monomers or styrene) and a monomer capable of carrying a charge at a pH of 2-12 (1-12C alkyl or aryl acrylates substituted with sulfonate, phosphate, boronate, carboxylate, amine or ammonium)); adding the monomer mixture to a **solvent** (comprising at least one of 1-6C alcohols, 4-8C ethers, 3-6C esters, 1-4C esters, 1-4C carboxylic acids, methyl sulfoxide, sulfolane, N-methyl pyrrolidone, dioxane, dioxolane or acetonitrile, and a **polymerization** initiator); (where the monomer/**solvent** mixture forms a single phase mixture at below 40 deg. C and the ratio of the monomer to **solvent** is 90:10-30:70) loading the mixture into a capillary tube; **polymerizing** the mixture by exposing at least a portion of the mixture to radiation; and flushing **unpolymerized** monomer from the microchannel. The source of radiation is a laser (frequency doubled Argon-ion laser operating at 257 nm). (I) is disposed

within a microchannel. The photo-initiator is 2,2'-azobisisobutyronitrile.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) making a mobile, monolithic **polymer** element in a microchannel comprises injecting a monomer mixture (A) dissolved in a **solvent** into the microchannel, where (A) (**polymer**) is formed by **polymerizing** the monomer does not bond to the microchannel wall; **polymerizing** the monomer by application of radiation; and flushing **unpolymerized** monomer mixture from the microchannel;

(2) a device for controlling fluid flow in a microchannel comprising a mobile monolithic **polymer** element disposed in the microchannel; at least one retaining means disposed in the microchannel; and means for applying a displacing force to the either end of the microchannel;

(3) making a shaped monolithic **polymer** element disposed within a microchannel comprising injecting (A): **polymerizing** the monomer by application of radiation; flushing **unpolymerized** monomer mixture from the microchannel; exposing the surface of the **polymer** element to radiation to **depolymerize** a portion of the surface and shape the **polymer** element; and flushing the microchannel with a liquid to remove **depolymerized** material;

(4) making a mobile, monolith **polymer** element in a microchannel comprising preparing (A) by mixing together 1,3-butanedioldiacrylate, tetrahydrofurfuryl acrylate, hexyl acrylate, acryloyloxyethyltrimethylammonium methyl sulfate and a photoinitiator; preparing a **solvent** mixture by mixing together acetonitrile, methoxyethanol and phosphate buffer; mixing together the monomer and **solvent** mixtures in the ratio of 60:40 by volume; loading the combined mixture into a microchannel; **polymerizing** the combined mixture by exposure to **UV** radiation; and flushing unreacted monomer from the microchannel;

(5) making a mobile monolithic **polymer** element in a microchannel comprising preparing a monomer/**solvent** mixture by combining together pentaerythritol triacrylate (PETRA), hydroquinone monomethyl ether, 1-propanol, and photo-initiator equal to 0.5% of the weight of the PETRA; injecting the monomer/**solvent** mixture into a microchannel; and **photopolymerizing** the mixture; and

(6) a device for controlling fluid flow in a microchannel, comprising (I) is disposed in the microchannel; spaced apart retaining means disposed in the microchannel; a bypass duct; and means for applying a displacing force to the either end of the microchannel.

USE - (I) is useful for fluid flow control in microfluidic devices, which is useful to control fluid or ionic current flow, to isolate electric fields (to isolate electroosmotic or electrophoretic flows).

ADVANTAGE - (I) provides effective seal against fluid flow for valving applications. The microfluid control devices does not require expensive and complicated manufacturing and/or assembly processes

Dwg.0/14

FS CPI EPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A08-S02; A10-B06; A11-B05C; A12-L02C; A12-L04B; B04-C03; B11-C09; D05-H; J04-B

EPI: X25-A06

TECH UPTX: 20050613

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - Preferred Polymers: The radiation is **UV**, visible or infrared radiation. The portion of the monomer mixture exposed to radiation is defined by focusing a point or collimated source of radiation into the shape desired for polymerization. The portion of the monomer mixture exposed to radiation is defined by a mask. The radiation includes thermal, visible or **UV** radiation and the

wavelength of the **UV** radiation is equal to or greater than 257 nm.

L106 ANSWER 3 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 AN 2005-343291 [35] WPIX
 DNC **C2005-106226**
 TI Production of unsupported permeable membrane useful for fine filtration of gases or liquids involves depositing a solution of **fluorocarbon copolymer** on dense surface to form membrane, followed by annealing, applying monomer and **polymerizing**.
 DC A14 A88
 IN SIMONETTI, J A; YAEGER, S
 PA (PTIA-N) PTI ADVANCED FILTRATION INC
 CYC 1
 PI US 2005082219 A1 20050421 (200535)* 25 B29C071-00
 ADT US 2005082219 A1 **US 2003-685975 20031015**
 PRAI **US 2003-685975 20031015**
 IC ICM B29C071-00
 AB US2005082219 A UPAB: 20050603
 NOVELTY - Production of annealed hydrophilic unsupported porous permeable membrane (M1) involves: preparing a casting solution including a **solvent**, a non-**solvent** and a dissolved **fluorocarbon copolymer**; depositing the solution on dense surface to form a membrane; annealing the membrane to produce annealed membrane (A1); separating (A1) from dense surface; applying a monomer solution to (A1); and applying energy to (A1) and the monomer solution.
 DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Production of annealed hydrophilic unsupported porous permeable membrane (M1) involves: preparing a casting solution including a **solvent**, a non-**solvent** and a dissolved **fluorocarbon copolymer**; depositing the solution on dense surface to form a membrane; annealing the membrane at annealing temperature near a **polymer** glass transition temperature to produce annealed membrane (A1); separating (A1) from dense surface; applying a monomer solution to (A1); and applying energy to (A1) and the monomer solution to initiate formation of free radicals in (A1) and the monomer solution and to react them in **polymerization** process. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a cartridge filter comprising: either (i) a protective guard, a perforated hollow core, a pair of end caps, and a pleated (M1) placed between the protective guard and the hollow core and in contact with the end caps; or (ii) an inlet, an outlet, a housing, and at least one (M1).
 USE - For the production of unsupported porous **fluorocarbon copolymer** membrane (claimed), useful in applications requiring fine filtration and filtration of gases and liquids such as chemical solutions.
 ADVANTAGE - The membrane is mechanically strong, thermally stable, relatively chemically inert, and is insoluble in most organic **solvents**. The membrane exhibits high tensile strength, narrower pore size distribution and resistance to shrinkage when exposed to elevated temperatures in comparison to other unsupported membranes and therefore are suitable for e.g. pharmaceutical or other applications that require the membrane to be sterilized in an autoclave. Are less expensive to produce than their supported counterparts.
 Dwg.0/13
 FS CPI
 FA AB
 MC CPI: **A04-E10B**; A04-F01A; A08-S02; A10-B04; A11-B02; A11-B04; A12-W11A
 TECH UPTX: 20050603
 TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - CERAMICS AND GLASS - Preferred Components: The dense

surface is a glass or plexiglass.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - INSTRUMENTATION AND TESTING - Preferred Process: The annealing temperature is 130 - 140degreesC. Depositing the casting solution includes coating a portion of the dense surface with the casting solution using a knife coating process. The annealing temperature is selected to maximize a tensile strength of (Al). Applying the energy to (Al) includes irradiating (Al) with **ultraviolet (UV)** light. The irradiated surface of (Al) is not in contact with oxygen when (Al) is irradiated with **UV** light. The irradiated surface is placed in contact with an airtight film, which transmits the **UV** light. Irradiating (Al) includes focusing energy from an **UV** energy source on an irradiated surface of (Al). Dissolving a **fluorocarbon polymer** includes dissolving a **tetrafluoroethylene/vinylidene fluoride copolymer** (9 - 12.5 wt.%) in a heated **solvent** (60 - 70 wt.%) at 30 - 50degreesC, mixing a resultant solution with a precipitating mixture to produce a heated casting solution comprising a **fluorocarbon polymer** component including (wt.%): **tetrafluoroethylene** (23 - 25) and **vinylidene fluoride** (75 - 77). The precipitating mixture is a mixture of alcohol and deionized water. In the course of mixing the **copolymer** solution with a precipitating mixture maintaining a difference of 3degreesC in their temperatures. The temperature of the casting solution, which is applied on the non-porous material is maintained at 25 - 45degreesC. While applying the casting solution, the storing of non-porous material by short-term storage occurs under the conditions of free evaporation of a portion of **solvent** for partial hardening of casting solution and consequent drying of the membrane. The storing is effected in at least three successive drying zones, in which temperature, increasing from one zone to another, is maintained within the following ranges: first zone: 45 - 55degreesC, second zone: 55 - 65degreesC, third zone: 90 - 100degreesC, and absolute humidity in each drying zone is maintained at the level of less than or equal to 5 g/m3. The short storage for partial hardening of casting solution is performed at 18 - 25degreesC for about 0.5 - 1.0 minute. Preferred Device: The pleated (M1) is in contact with a support layer and a drainage layer. The cartridge filter includes two pleated (M1) superimposed so that a pleated membrane closer to the support layer has pore size of 0.2 - 0.8 microns, and a second pleated (M1) has pore size of 0.04 - 0.45 microns. The active surfaces of both the pleated membranes are directed towards the support layer. The cartridge filter includes at least one (M1) formed as a flat sheet or a flat disc. The flat discs are laminated together to form a disk module. The disk module includes two annealed hydrophilic unsupported porous **fluorocarbon** membrane discs with a drainage layer in between. The disk modules are stacked one on top of another and are contained in a guard.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: The **solvent** is acetone. Non-**solvent** is either water or alcohol. The alcohol is propyl or isopropyl alcohol present in an amount of at least 14 wt.% of the casting solution containing deionized water (at least 5 wt.%).

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - **POLYMERS** - Preferred Components: The dense surface is Mylar (polyester), polypropylene, polyethylene, or polyvinylidene chloride (PVDC). The casting solution includes (wt.%): **fluorocarbon copolymer** (9.5 - 12.5), non-**solvent** (25 - 27), and **solvent** (60 - 64). The monomer solution includes an acrylate monomer. (M1) Contains, as the **fluorocarbon polymer**, the mixture of the **polymers** (85 wt.%), comprised of **tetrafluoroethylene/vinylidene fluoride**

copolymer and a fluorocarbon polymer (selected from polyvinylidene fluoride, vinylidene fluoride/trifluorochloroethylene copolymer or hexafluoropropylene/vinylidene fluoride copolymer).

L106 ANSWER 4 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 AN 2005-039267 [04] WPIX
 DNC C2005-012998
 TI High-abrasion and weather resistant water-based coating used in weatherstrips, windshields, wipers, and outer belts, comprises boron nitride, high molecular weight silicone resin, resin binder, and cross-linking agent.
 DC A13 A14 A26 A28 A82 A95 E36 G02
 IN PINTER, M; RAHIM, M; PINTER, M W
 PA (NATT) NAT STARCH & CHEM INVESTMENT HOLDING COR; (PINT-I) PINTER M W; (RAHI-I) RAHIM M; (NATT) NAT STARCH & CHEM INVESTMENT HOLDING CORP
 CYC 109
 PI WO 2004099327 A1 20041118 (200504)* EN 15 C09D007-12
 RW: AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE
 LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
 W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE
 DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG
 KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ
 OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG
 US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW
 US 2005192391 A1 20050901 (200558) C08K003-38
 EP 1618158 A1 20060125 (200608) EN C09D007-12
 R: AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HR HU IE IT LI LT LU
 LV MC MK NL PL PT RO SE SI SK TR
 BR 2004009506 A 20060418 (200628) C09D007-12
 MX 2005011191 A1 20060101 (200644) C04B035-634
 EP 1618158 B1 20060802 (200651) EN C09D007-12
 R: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IT LI LU MC NL PL
 PT RO SE SI SK TR
 ADT WO 2004099327 A1 WO 2004-US11319 20040413; US 2005192391 A1 CIP of US
 2003-427074 20030430, US 2004-783315 20040220; EP 1618158 A1 EP
 2004-760537 20040413, WO 2004-US11319 20040413; BR 2004009506 A BR
 2004-9506 20040413, WO 2004-US11319 20040413; MX 2005011191 A1 WO
 2004-US11319 20040413, MX 2005-11191 20051017; EP 1618158 B1 EP
 2004-760537 20040413, WO 2004-US11319 20040413
 FDT EP 1618158 A1 Based on WO 2004099327; BR 2004009506 A Based on WO
 2004099327; MX 2005011191 A1 Based on WO 2004099327; EP 1618158 B1 Based
 on WO 2004099327
 PRAI US 2004-783315 20040220; US 2003-427074
 20030430
 IC ICM C04B035-634; C08K003-38; C09D007-12
 ICS C04B035-63; C09D005-02; C09D183-04; C10M161-00
 AB WO2004099327 A UPAB: 20050117
 NOVELTY - A high-abrasion and weather resistant water-based coating comprises boron nitride, high molecular weight silicone resin, resin binder, and cross-linking agent.
 DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method of producing high-abrasion and weather resistant coating comprising forming pre-dispersion containing boron nitride and water; and adding silicone resin, resin binder, and cross-linking agent to the pre-dispersion.
 USE - Used in article such as weatherstrips, windshields, wipers, and automotive seal; for flock replacement coating for glass run; and for appearance coating for outer belt (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The invention provides high abrasion resistance and excellent weathering resistance.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A06-A00E1; A07-B04; A08-D01; A12-B01A; A12-B01C; E07-A03B; E07-D01; E07-D13B; E07-E01; E10-A14B; E31-Q03; E32-B; G02-A05; G02-A05K

TECH UPTX: 20050117

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - **POLYMERS** - Preferred Compounds: The coating further comprises high **ultraviolet (UV)** stabilizer and/or high **UV** absorber. The resin binder comprises blend of acrylic resin, polyurethane resin, and **fluoropolymer**, preferably blend of styrene acrylic, aliphatic polyester polyurethane, **fluorinated acrylic copolymers, fluoro** ethylene-alkyl vinyl ether, and/or **fluorinated** alternative **copolymers**. The coating further comprises dispersing agents, rheology modifiers, amines, preservatives, wetting agents, co-solvents, carbon black, polyamide, chlorinated polyol, and/or catalyst. It further comprises epoxy, epoxy silane, carbodiimide, melamine, oxazoline, polyisocyanate, isocyanate, blocked isocyanate, aziridine, melamine-formaldehyde, polyaziridine, and/or urea formaldehyde. The high-molecular weight silicone resin is polydimethylsiloxane. Preferred Compositions: The coating comprises 0.1-20, preferably 0.5-5 wt.% boron nitride; 1-40, preferably 8-20 wt.% silicon resin; and 4-30, preferably 4-20 resin binder.

L106 ANSWER 5 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

AN 2004-552036 [53] WPIX

DNN **N2004-436715** DNC **C2004-202064**

TI **Oil-repelling** agent for forming **oil-repelling** film on e.g. dynamic pressure device, comprises **ultraviolet** coloring agent, and **fluorine-based polymer**.

DC A14 A88 E13 P42 Q62 T03 V06

IN ITO, T; OKAMIYA, A

PA (MINW) MINEBEA KK; (NODA-N) NODA SCREEN KK

CYC 3

PI US 2004132881 A1 20040708 (200453)* 11 B05D003-06 <--

JP 2004211851 A 20040729 (200453) 19 F16C033-10 <--

CN 1537911 A 20041020 (200510) C09D201-04

ADT US 2004132881 A1 US 2003-656648 20030904; JP 2004211851 A JP 2003-1605 20030107; CN 1537911 A CN 2003-10120780 20031204

PRAI JP 2003-1605 20030107

IC ICM **B05D003-06; C09D201-04; F16C033-10**

ICS C08K005-09; C09D005-00; **F16C017-02; F16C032-06;**

H02K007-08

AB US2004132881 A UPAB: 20060727

NOVELTY - An **oil-repelling** agent comprises **UV** coloring agent (100-400 ppm), and **fluorine-based polymer**

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(a) formation of an **oil-repelling** film by coating surface of a work piece, e.g. sleeve (1) or shaft (2) of pressure bearing device, with the inventive **oil-repelling** agent to form an inspection coating, drying the coating, and baking the **oil-repelling** agent at 90-150 deg. C for 1 hour or until an **oil-repelling** film is formed; and

(b) a fluid dynamic pressure bearing component having a surface provided with **oil-repelling** agent.

USE - For use in forming **oil-repelling** film on

e.g. dynamic pressure device such as a fluid-dynamic-pressure bearing device loaded that is loaded on spindle motor of hard disk drive.

ADVANTAGE - The inventive **oil-repelling** agent generates reduced amount of outgas. It produces a film that prevents wet diffusion.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure is an enlarged perspective view of a cross-section of a spindle motor.

Sleeve 1

Shaft 2

Hub 3

Dynamic pressure **oil** 5

Terminal or end face of sleeve 6

Outer diameter part of shaft 7

Dwg.3/6

FS CPI EPI GMPI

FA AB; GI; DCN

MC CPI: **A04-E10**; A12-E08A2; **A12-H03**; **E06-A01**

EPI: **T03-A08A1C**; **T03-F02C3C**; **T03-N01**;

V06-M10; **V06-M11**; **V06-U04A**

TECH UPTX: 20040818

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - **POLYMERS** - Preferred Composition: The

oil-repelling agent comprises **UV** coloring

agent (150-300 ppm) and **fluorine-based polymer**

(0.1-0.6, preferably 0.2-0.5 wt.%). It may contain **solvent**, and organic pigments and/or dyes.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Components: The

UV coloring agent is a compound from the coumarin system.

L106 ANSWER 6 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

AN 2001-502395 [55] WPIX

DNC **C2001-151034**

TI **Ultraviolet** curable lubricating composition for coating substrate such as machine tools, comprises mixture containing aliphatic acrylated oligomer devoid of volatile organic **solvents**, after curing the composition.

DC A14 A21 A25 A82 G02 H07

IN KROHN, R C

PA (SLID-N) SLIDEKOTE INC; (ALPH-N) ALLIED PHOTOCHEMICAL INC; (KROH-I) KROHN R C; (ALPH-N) ALLIED PHOTOCHEMICAL INC

CYC 95

PI WO 2001040385 A2 20010607 (200155)* EN 19 C09D004-00 <--
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ
NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM
DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC
LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE
SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

AU 2001041394 A 20010612 (200159) C09D004-00 <--

EP 1252238 A2 20021030 (200279) EN C09D004-00 <--

R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL RO
SI

US 2003017954 A1 20030123 (200310) C10M107-28 <--

MX 2002005257 A1 20030901 (200465) C08F220-18 <--

US 7067462 B2 20060627 (200643) C10M141-00

ADT WO 2001040385 A2 WO 2000-US42603 20001206; AU 2001041394 A

AU 2001-41394 20001206; EP 1252238 A2 EP 2000-992183

20001206, WO 2000-US42603 20001206; US 2003017954 A1

Provisional US 1999-169248P 19991206, CIP of WO 2000-US42603

20001206, US 2002-164338 20020605; MX 2002005257 A1 WO

2000-US42603 20001206, MX 2002-5257 20020527; US 7067462 B2
 Provisional US 1999-169248P 19991206, CIP of WO 2000-US42603
 20001206, US 2002-164338 20020605

FDT AU 2001041394 A Based on WO 2001040385; EP 1252238 A2 Based on WO
 2001040385; MX 2002005257 A1 Based on WO 2001040385

PRAI US 1999-169248P 19991206; US 2002-164338
 20020605

IC ICM C08F220-18; C09D004-00; C10M107-28; C10M141-00; C10M141-10
 ICS C08F290-06; C08F290-14; C09D004-06; C10M145-00; C10M145-14

AB WO 200140385 A UPAB: 20050316

NOVELTY - An **ultraviolet (UV)** curable lubricating composition for use in coating substrate comprises a mixture containing at least an aliphatic acrylated oligomer devoid of volatile organic **solvents**, incorporated in the coating, after curing the composition.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for method of coating a substrate with the lubricating composition, which involves applying 10-45 weight percent (weight%) of an aliphatic acrylate oligomer mixture, 15-60 weight% of isobornyl acrylate monomer, 2-8 weight% of acrylated epoxy oligomer, 2-8 weight% of photoinitiator, 0.0-8 weight% of flow promoting agent and 15-40 weight% of Teflon (RTM) composition to that of lubricating composition, and illuminating the lubricating composition on the substrate with **UV** light sufficient to cure the composition into lubricating coating.

USE - For coating on machine tools such as drill bits and end mills, close tolerance gimbals, bearings, shafts and gears. Also useful for coating wood surfaces which are subjected to friction.

ADVANTAGE - The **UV** curable composition contains reactive monomers instead of **solvents**, thus eliminating the detrimental effects of volatile organic compounds. Since the **UV** curable process is **solvent** free, the necessity of time consuming and expensive pollution abatement procedures are greatly reduced. The composition enables safe coating on heat sensitive materials and cured with **UV** light without thermal degradation of heat sensitive substrates. **UV** light is of relatively low cost source energy due to its wide spread availability.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB

MC CPI: A04-A03; A04-B09; A04-F06E7; A10-B06; A10-E24; A11-B05C; A12-H10;
 G02-A05; H07-D

TECH UPTX: 20010927

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - **POLYMERS** - Preferred Amount: 10-45 weight percent (wt.%) of aliphatic acrylated oligomer mixture is present in the lubricating composition. Preferred Mixture: The oligomer mixture contains (in wt.%) aliphatic urethane diacrylate (AUD) (10) diluted in 1,6-hexanediol diacrylate (HDD), aliphatic urethane triacrylate (15) diluted in 1,6-HDD. AUD blended with tripropylene glycol diacrylate (20), AUD blended with ethoxylated trimethylol propane triacrylate (25), AUD blended with 2(2-ethoxyethoxy)ethyl acrylate (19), AUD blended with tripropylene glycol diacrylate (20), AUD blended with tripropylene glycol diacrylate (25%) and/or AUD. Preferred Components: The composition further comprises 15-60 wt.% of isobornyl acrylate monomer such as isobornyl acrylate and/or isobornyl methacrylate, at least an aliphatic acrylate oligomer in at least one urethane oligomer, 2-8 wt.% of acrylated epoxy oligomer, 2-8 wt.% of photoinitiator, 0.0-8 wt.% of flow promoting agent and 15-40 wt.% of Teflon (RTM) composition. Preferred Photoinitiator: The photoinitiator is 1-hydroxycyclohexyl phenyl ketone, 2-methyl-1-(4-(methylthio) phenyl)-2-morpholino propane-1, 50% each of 1-hydroxy cyclohexyl phenyl ketone and benzophenone,

2,2-dimethoxy-1,2- diphenylethan-1-one, 25% of bis(2,6-dimethoxybenzoyl-2,4, 4-trimethyl pentyl phosphine oxide and 75% of 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-1-phenyl-propan-1-one, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-1- phenyl-1-propane, 50% each of 2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyldiphenyl- phosphine oxide and 2-hydroxy 2-methyl-1-phenyl-propan-1-one and mixed triaryl sulfonium **hexafluoroantimonate** salts and/or mixed triaryl sulfonium **hexafluorophosphate** salts. Preferred Oligomer: The acrylate epoxy oligomer is novolac epoxy acrylate (20%) diluted with tripropylene glycol diacrylate and/or di-functional bisphenol based epoxy acrylate. Preferred Method: **UV** light is illumination-impinged on lubricating composition so as to cure the composition. The composition is applied by spraying, screen-printing, dipping the substrate into the lubricating composition, brushing or selectively depositing the composition on predetermined location of the substrate. The substrate is coated by applying the lubricating composition comprising 11-21 wt.%, preferably of an aliphatic acrylate oligomer mixture, 15-60 wt.% of isobornyl acrylate monomer, 2-8 wt.% of acrylated epoxy oligomer, 2-8 wt.% of photoinitiator, 0.0-8 wt.% of flow promoting agent and 15-40 wt.% of Teflon (RTM) composition to that of lubricating composition, and illuminating the lubricating composition on the substrate with **UV** light sufficient to cure the composition into lubricating coating.

ABEX UPTX: 20010927

EXAMPLE - (In weight percent) IBOA (isobornyl acrylate) (22.1) and Irgacure 1700 (25% of bis(2,6-dimethoxybenzol-2,4,4-trimethyl pentyl phosphine oxide and 75% of 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-1-phenyl-propan-1-one) (5.0) were mixed in a pan with a propeller blade mixer for 30 seconds at a speed of 500-1000 rpm, subsequently Ebecryl 264 (15% of aliphatic urethane triacrylate diluted in 1,6-hexanediol diacrylate), Ebecryl 284 (12 wt.% of aliphatic urethane diacrylate diluted in 1,6-hexanediol diacrylate), Ebecryl 3603 (20% of novolac epoxy acrylate diluted in tripropylene glycol diacrylate) (4.5) and Modaflow (ethyl acrylate and 2-ethylhexyl acrylate **copolymer**) (3.3) were introduced into the pan and mixed for 1-2 minutes at a speed of 2000 rpm. Finally MP 1300 zonyl **fluoro** additive (31.3) was introduced into the pan and mixed for 1-2 minutes at a speed of 500 rpm. The temperature during mixing was monitored and mixing was temporarily suspended when temperature exceeded 100degreesF, to obtain an **UV** curable composition.

L106 ANSWER 7 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

AN 2001-221027 [23] WPIX

DNC C2001-066420

TI Coating composition containing fluororesin applicable to resin products such as film, sheet, molded article, lighting tool, casing, fan, key board, etc. to give chemical resistance, soiling resistance, etc..

DC A14 A82 G02

PA (CHUE-N) CHUEI BUSSAN KK

CYC 1

PI JP 2001019895 A 20010123 (200123)* 13 C09D127-16

ADT JP 2001019895 A JP 1999-190445 19990705

PRAI JP 1999-190445 19990705

IC ICM C09D127-16

ICS C09D133-06

AB JP2001019895 A UPAB: 20010425

NOVELTY - Coating composition containing **fluororesin** applicable to the surface of molded resin articles comprises (a) vinylidene **fluoride** (co)**polymer**, and mixed liquid (b) of (b-1) liquid being **solvent** for (a) vinylidene **fluoride** (co) **polymer** and (b-2) liquid being not **solvent** for (a) vinylidene **fluoride** (co)**polymer** and essentially less dissolve and/or degrade the surface of substrate coated thereby wherein 5-

500 weight parts (b-2) is contained per 100 weight parts (b-1) and (a) is substantially dissolved in the mixed liquid.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Coating composition containing **fluororesin** applicable to the surface of molded resin articles comprises (a) vinylidene **fluoride** (co)**polymer**, and mixed liquid (b) of (b-1) liquid being **solvent** for (a) vinylidene **fluoride** (co)**polymer** and (b-2) liquid being not **solvent** for (a) vinylidene **fluoride** (co)**polymer** and essentially less dissolve and/or degrade the surface of substrate coated thereby wherein 5- 500 weight parts (b-2) is contained per 100 weight parts (b-1) and (a) is substantially dissolved in the mixed liquid.

USE - The coating composition is applicable to resin products such as film, sheet, molded article, out door use articles, lighting tool, casing, fan, key board, etc.

ADVANTAGE - The coating composition gives chemical resistance, soiling resistance, weather resistance to coated substrate.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB

MC CPI: **A04-E10**; A12-B01F; G02-A05

ABEX UPTX: 20010425

EXAMPLE - Paint was prepared by mixing 74.5 weight parts (pbw) vinylidene **fluoride copolymer** (VDF/TEF/HFP), 25.5 (pbw) methyl methacrylate-ethyl acrylate **copolymer** and 5 (pbw) **UV** absorber dissolved in mixed **solvent** of methyl isobutyl ketone, toluene, butyl acetate, and isopropanol.

L106 ANSWER 8 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

AN 1988-089328 [13] WPIX

DNN **N1988-067293** DNC **C1988-040340**

TI Magnetic disc mfr. - includes applying solution of **UV**-curable acryl resin in high b.pt. **solvent**, then fluoro resin onto metallic magnetic film.

DC A85 L03 T03

PA (MITQ) MITSUBISHI DENKI KK

CYC 1

PI JP 63042029 A 19880223 (198813)* 4 <--

ADT JP 63042029 A **JP 1986-184441** **19860805**

PRAI **JP 1986-184441** **19860805**

IC G11B005-84

AB JP 63042029 A UPAB: 19930923

Acryl **UV** hardenable resin dissolved in a high b.pt. **solvent**, and a fluorine resin are successively applied onto a metallic magnetic film. **UV** is applied onto the upper surface of the fluorine resin.

The base is obtd. by plating Ni-P onto Al-Mg alloy. The metallic magnetic film is composed of Co-P, Co-Ni, etc. and has 300-1000 Angstroms thickness. The high b.pt. **solvent** is toluene, methylethyl ketone, xylene, methyl isobutyl ketone, etc. with b.pt. 70-150 deg.C. The acryl resin is a mixture of 100 weight% epoxy acrylate and 0.1-2 weight% triethyl benzyl ammonium chloride, and is dissolved in the **solvent** at 0.01-1 weight%. The solution is applied such that the thickness after drying is 5-20 Angstroms.

ADVANTAGE - Superior durability.

1/2

FS CPI EPI

FA AB; GI

MC CPI: **A04-E10**; A10-E07B; A11-B05D; A11-C02B; A12-E08A2; L03-B05B;

L03-B05K
EPI: T03-A02; T03-N01

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:39:18 ON 28 AUG 2006)
SET COST OFF

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:39:48 ON 28 AUG 2006

L1 1 S US20040132881/PN OR (US2003-656648# OR JP2003-001605)/AP, PRN
E OKAMIYA/AU
L2 3 S E4
E AKIO/AU
L3 2 S E3
E ITO/AU
L4 9 S E3
E ITO T/AU
L5 1407 S E3-E7, E65, E73
E ITO NAME/AU
L6 111 S E4
E TAKAHIKO/AU
L7 1 S E5
E MINEBEA/PA, CS
E MINEBA/PA, CS
L8 540 S E3-E11 OR MINEBEA?/PA, CS
E NODA/PA, CS
E NODA SCFEEN/PA, CS
E NODA SCREEN/PA, CS
L9 27 S E5-E12
E FLUOROPOLYMER/CT, CW
L10 1 S E4
E FLUOROPOLYMERS/CT, CW
L11 72046 S E3, E4
E E3+ALL
L12 115157 S E4+OLD, NT
L13 12685 S POLYMER?/CW, CT (L) (FLUORIN? OR FLUORID? OR FLUORO?)
L14 160531 S ?POLYM?(L) (?FLUORIN? OR ?FLUORID? OR ?FLUORO?)
L15 184076 S L10-L14
L16 8931 S L15 AND (UV OR ?ULTRAVIOL? OR ?ULTRA VIOL?)
E UV/CW, CT
L17 1732 S L15 AND E3
E UV/CT
L18 682 S L16, L17 AND (?COLOR? OR ?COLOUR?)
L19 357 S L15 AND ?COUMARIN?

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:48:06 ON 28 AUG 2006

L20 1 S 91-64-5

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:48:20 ON 28 AUG 2006

L21 74 S L20 AND L15
L22 1039 S L18, L19, L21
L23 210 S L22 AND ?SOLVENT?
E SOLVENT/CW, CT
E E67+ALL
L24 8 S L22 AND E2+NT
L25 210 S L23, L24
L26 4 S L25 AND ?REPEL?
E REPELL/CT
E E11+ALL

```

      E OIL REPEL/CT
      E E4+ALL
      E E2+ALL
L27    1011 S E1,E2
      E E6+ALL
L28    919 S E3
      E OILPROOF/CT
      E E5+ALL
L29    1050 S E2
L30    1 S L22 AND L27-L29
L31    2 S L22 AND OILPROOF?
L32    1 S L31 NOT L30

```

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:56:04 ON 28 AUG 2006

```

      E F/ELS
L33    77671 S E3 AND PMS/CI
      E A/PCT
L34    10708 S E13
L35    67151 S L33 NOT L34

```

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:57:06 ON 28 AUG 2006

```

L36    83953 S L34
L37    33371 S L35
L38    195370 S L15,L36,L37
L39    1135 S L38 AND L27-L29
L40    1407 S L38 AND (OILPROOF? OR OIL PROOF?)
L41    4553 S L38 AND OIL(L) (REPEL? OR RESIST?)
L42    4777 S L39-L41
L43    139 S L42 AND (UV OR ?ULTRAVIOL? OR ?ULTRA VIOL?)
L44    0 S L42 AND L20
L45    19 S L42 AND (UV OR ULTRAVIOL?)/CW,CT
      E UV/CT
L46    14 S L42 AND UV ?/CT
L47    139 S L43-L46
L48    28 S L47 AND ?SOLVENT?
      E SOLVENT/CW,CT
L49    1 S L47 AND E3
      E E67+ALL
L50    0 S L47 AND E2+NT
L51    13 S L48 AND COAT?/SC,SX
L52    17 S L48 AND COAT?/CW,CT
      E COATING/CT
L53    17 S L48 AND E11+OLD,NT
L54    1 S L48 AND F16C/IPC,IC,ICM,ICS
L55    1 S L48 AND H02K/IPC,IC,ICM,ICS
L56    6 S L48 AND C09D/IPC,IC,ICM,ICS
L57    17 S L51-L56
L58    10 S L48 NOT L49,L57
L59    18 S L49,L57
      SEL AN 2 9 10 12 14 16
L60    6 S E1-E12 AND L59
L61    39 S L1-L9 AND L38
L62    3 S L61 AND L42
L63    2 S L62 NOT 37/SC,SX
L64    36 S L61 NOT L62
L65    3 S L64 AND (UV OR ?ULTRAVIOL? OR ?ULTRA VIOL?)
L66    0 S L64 AND (UV OR ULTRAVIOL?)/CW,CT
L67    0 S L64 AND UV ?/CT
L68    0 S L64 AND L20
L69    8 S L60,L63 AND L1-L19,L21-L32,L36-L68

```

L70 3 S L69 AND F
L71 8 S L69,L70
SEL HIT RN

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:14:17 ON 28 AUG 2006
L72 14 S E13-E26

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:14:45 ON 28 AUG 2006

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 11:15:16 ON 28 AUG 2006
L73 30637 S A04-E10?/MC
L74 13961 S (A04-E08 OR A04-E09)/MC
L75 20091 S P0500/PLE
L76 84470 S ?POLYM?(L) (?FLUORIN? OR ?FLUORID? OR ?FLUORO?)
L77 5962 S ?FLUOROPOLYM? OR ?FLUORO POLYM?
L78 109902 S L73-L77
L79 1 S R00975/SDCN
L80 2210 S R00975/SDCN OR 0975/DRN OR 104333-0-0-0/DCRE OR L79/DCR
L81 110596 S L78,L80
L82 306 S L81 AND B05D003-06/IPC,IC,ICM,ICS,ICA,ICI
L83 5551 S L81 AND (UV OR ?ULTRAVIOL? OR ?ULTRA VIOL?)
L84 150 S L81 AND E06-A01/MC
L85 5857 S L82-L84
L86 1692 S L85 AND ?SOLVENT?
L87 3 S L86 AND F16C/IPC,IC,ICM,ICS,ICA,ICI
L88 1 S L86 AND H02K/IPC,IC,ICM,ICS,ICA,ICI
L89 44 S L86 AND (A12-H03/MC OR (Q7896 OR Q7885)/PLE)
L90 10 S L86 AND (T03-F02C3C OR V06-M10 OR V06-M11 OR V06-U04A OR T03-
L91 9 S L86 AND Q7421/PLE
L92 61 S L87-L91
L93 1 S L92 AND (OILPROOF? OR OIL PROOF?)
L94 8 S L92 AND OIL(L) (REPEL? OR RESIST?)
L95 4 S L92 AND B3496/PLE
L96 12 S L92 AND B3485/PLE
L97 14 S L93-L96
SEL DN 1-7
L98 7 S L97 NOT E27-E36
SEL DN 1 3
L99 2 S L98 AND E37-E39
L100 47 S L92 NOT L97
L101 38 S L100 AND AY<=2003
L102 40 S L100 AND PRY<=2003
L103 27 S L100 AND PY<=2003
L104 40 S L101-L103
SEL DN 2 6 8 10 27 39
L105 6 S L104 AND E40-E48
L106 8 S L99,L105 AND L73-L105

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 12:03:05 ON 28 AUG 2006

=>